

**Journal of**  
**Proceedings**  
**of the**  
**Forty-eighth Annual Session**  
**of the**  
**Dominion Grange**  
**Patrons of Husbandry**



*Esto Perpetua*

**Toronto, Ontario**  
**Carls Rite Hotel**  
**December 11th and 12th, 1922**

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# Dominion Grange

(Organized in London, June 2nd, 1874)

## FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

### FIRST DAY

Toronto, Dec. 11th, 1922.

The Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting of The Dominion Grange opened in due form in the fourth-degree at 2 p.m., Worthy Master Howard Bertram in the chair with the help of the following officers:

Worthy Overseer—J. C. Dixon, Moorefield.  
Worthy Secretary-Treasurer—Hattie Robinson, St. Thomas.  
Worthy Lecturer—Charles Wice, Painswick.  
Worthy Chaplain—John Pritchard, Horriston.  
Worthy Steward—E. P. Brown, Barrie.  
Worthy Asst. Steward—J. W. Orchard, Minesing.  
Worthy Gatekeeper—W. E. Wardell, St. Thomas.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, in printed form, were distributed by the Secretary and on motion were declared adopted.

### BUSINESS FROM 1921 MINUTES

Bro. Dixon reported as to standing of People's Salt Co. after discussion.

Moved by Bro. Pritchard, seconded by Bro. Palmer that the Master Bros. Dixon and Carswell be a committee to interview the Trustees with power to act according to their judgement.—*Carried*.

Bro. Pritchard on overlapping of Grants re the Highways System, explained how the Act was worked and how the grants were apportioned.

Bros. Wardell, Dixon, Wice, Blewett, and Orchard gave reports as to the working of the present system in their respective counties.

Moved by Bros. Wardell and Dixon that the new Executive be Committee to look into the matter.—*Carried*.

The Worthy Master read his address as follows:

Worthy Grangers:—We have met for the 48th Convention to promote our business and discuss some of the problems that are before us today.

While looking back over past Grange history I find that the Grange has taken a great part in discussing the issues that should have been of value to the people of Canada.

At the present time the world seems dissatisfied. The changed conditions which war brought on have not yet righted themselves. The vast difference in prices between that which the farmer produces for sale and manufactured goods is not fair to the agricultural class.

I have often thought of different ways of overcoming the difference in prices. If every Grange and U. F. O. Club in each farming community would get together and arrange a series of croppings so as to avoid an excess in any one commodity, an average price would be obtained. Unless something like this be done our returned men will never be able to exist on the farms which our Government has allotted to them with high prices and high taxation on every hand.

Then the call for improvement for education is worthy of our attention, and I hope it will be well discussed here. Our education forces are trying to improve or disimprove our system in rural sections by advocating moving pictures or ordinary lantern slides in our schools. The use of the phonograph, teaching of agriculture; cultivating gardens in school grounds, and many other things of similar use. The movie or screen pictures may be an education in one sense, but it would arouse the desire in a great many that would not end in public school. They would get so attached to the movies that a great deal of their time and money would be spent there. As for the phonographs, if it were used as a method for teaching the children to sing it would be a benefit. The time occupied in the teaching of agriculture in rural schools would be better spent in teaching history, geography, arithmetic or grammar. As for gardens in school grounds in rural sections, the average child in rural sections has enough of that kind of work at home on the farm. No doubt our provincial government has done a great deal to promote better education and to encourage more and better teachers for the province. They have issued large grants to assist, but are those grants doing justice to our rural sections. I believe in some cases they are not. It looks as if our educational forces were trying to centralize the power of education and force the rural sections to comply with all demands. The Women's Institute are doing good work in our schools in different ways. What work they attempt to do is done in good will and with great ambition.

Coming back to our Grange, which has been the backbone of every agricultural body and has aroused and developed another body, the U. F. O., which has established a Provincial Government for the benefit of all people. Our press today is not giving them justice. They complain about the expense of the Government but we must remember while they are trying to complete a few of the large developments which were commenced before they stepped into the harness we have something to see for their expenditures. The good roads that extend over the province; a large number of good, substantial bridges; the improvement in education; widows' pensions; compensation act, and many other promotions. We should feel proud of the men that are assisting in this work as some of them were and are good Grange members. I hope to see many of the young men and women of our Grange follow in their steps and even improve. Wishing you the compliments of the coming year.

Yours fraternally,

HOWARD BERTRAM.

The discussion on the address proved that it voiced the sentiments of those present and was adopted on motion of Bros. Wardell and Pritchard.

### GOOD OF THE ORDER

Bro. Charles Wice of Painswick Grange

*Worthy Master, Officers, and Members of the Dominion Grange:*

It has fallen to my lot to make suggestions for the Good of the Order. First—Attend regularly yourself, for without members there can be no meeting. Do what you can to encourage your neighbors to attend. This attendance is very important, for there is nothing that will discourage those trying to push the Order like a small attendance. Then we must make our meeting interesting, instructive and of such a nature as to make the members want to come back. Unfortunately there are always some members if you want them to come out to our meetings will ask, "Well, what is there on," instead of coming to help put something on. If possible get these members to take some part in the work or entertainment that will have a tendency to bring them out. Subordinate Granges that do not take in female members would find it help-

ful if they would do so. It would add greatly in making the meetings more sociable, and besides, the ladies have questions to discuss and would no doubt help us to solve our many problems. With regards to the social part, we should strive to make the meeting both entertaining and educational with whatever talent we have among the members, aided, when possible, by others. Besides having readings, recitations, and debates, discussions of matters of importance often prove beneficial. You have a chance to express your opinion and get the opinions of your neighbors, and altogether there will be more light thrown on the subject. A speaker on agriculture or any suitable subject, makes a good change for the evening. Then there is the fraternal visit. By visiting back and forth between the Granges we gain the acquaintance of the members and get the ideas and all are the better for it and not so narrow in their ways. In conclusion I would expressly wish to say, attend regularly.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES WICE.

### FAIR BOARD REPRESENTATIVES

Bro. W. E. Wardell, Western Fair, London, spoke briefly on the work accomplished, which included a new subway for autos and additions to the grounds and buildings.

Bro. J. C. Dixon, National Fair, Toronto, attended all the meetings; was appointed on Cattle Committee. The Exhibition is the greatest in the world, but like all fairs is drifting from agriculture to midway shows, the fault of the people wanting amusement. Games of chance should be abolished. An improvement in the classification and placing of livestock was suggested.

A discussion followed led by Bros. Prichard and Carswell.

It was finally moved by Bros. Palmer and Blewett that a resolution be drafted to show we are strongly opposed to questionable amusements.—*Carried.*

Moved by Bros. Dixon and Pritchard that the mover and seconder draft the resolution.—*Carried.*

### RESOLUTION RE FAIRS

"That whereas the Toronto and London Fairs are supposed to be agricultural exhibitions, and

Whereas they are supposed to be run as such and as a stimulant to industry. Agriculture needs every possible encouragement and

Whereas at the present time we feel that said Fairs are drifting away from the purpose for which they were instituted.

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of the Dominion Grange here assembled we instruct our representative on said boards to use their utmost influence towards the classification of exhibits, especially in the stock. We know that this will cause a considerable inconvenience to the breeders but feel that this will do more good than much of the propoganda that is being sent out at present; also towards the elimination of the various games of chance, midway, circus, shows, fakirs, and all objectional features in this line, as we feel it has a very deleterious effect on the rising generation.

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The Educational System addresses were given by Bro. Harry Palmer and Sister Robinson of Apple Grove Grange, followed by Bros. John Pritchard, M.P., Harriston; W. L. Smith, Barrie, and J. C. Dixon, Moorefield. The main topic dealt with being the need of Consolidated Schools, a board of trustees for a township, experienced teachers in rural districts a necessity, caution

in apportioning grants, need of economy in using school supplies, good general education for all children, new methods of imparting knowledge.

On motion, Bros. Pritchard, Palmer and Wice were appointed a committee to draft list of officers for 1923.

## HORTICULTURE

The following paper was prepared by Bro. Judson Austin of Simcoe, and read by Bro. Frank McGaw of Apple Grove Grange:

*Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:—*

Horticulture is a broad subject to discuss, but we may, roughly speaking, say it consists of the raising of shrubs, flowers, vegetables and fruits. These things are beginning to occupy a prominent position in our thoughts today. Many agencies are responsible for this. First, our geographical location makes it possible for us to experiment along these lines; second, our increase in population makes more production necessary; third, we are living in a scientific age. So it is no wonder that men are making the advancement in this industry, their centre of interest. In the pioneer life of Canada this subject was of little or no importance. The sole thought was how to clear the land and grow enough plain food and raw material to sustain life. Each pioneer practically supplied himself—was non-dependent upon anyone else. He grew his own meat, made his own clothing, ground his flour by hand and worked out a crude living. But times have changed immensely. The children of today can hardly conceive as possible, the conditions that used to be. Our country, and I speak now chiefly of Southern Ontario, is the "Garden Spot" of the world. We leave the grain question to our prairie brothers and turn to our gardens for a livelihood. Each farmer is coming to be a "Scientific Sod Buster." We are producing new and better fruits and vegetables, and our city cousins are continuing the work and finding out how to handle and keep them. In this way we are able to get seasonable crops at all times of the year. Thus we are trying to reduce to a science the subject of Horticulture, right from the plant origination, registration, production, grading, packing, transportation, storage and marketing.

In the theory of evolution, man is considered to be the highest order. He is "Monarch of all he surveys." But there is one branch of the animal kingdom that dares to dispute his supremacy. Insects are increasing more rapidly than is man's knowledge of how to combat them. One of our foremost difficulties is to get rid of them. Spraying of course is one effective means. But this is inadequate. One farmer does this and his neighbours do not. To overcome this, spraying should be made compulsory. The other and greater agency for destruction of insect life is birds. They are the farmer's only hope for successfully combatting insects. So we cannot, too soon, begin a campaign for the increase of bird life and their protection.

Horticultural societies are doing a splendid work for the beautification of home and public grounds. Our parks, stations, public schools, streets, and boulevards are receiving more attention each year. People are beginning to appreciate the beauty of flowers, shrubs, hedges, and ornamental trees. The government is preserving immense tracts of forest lands, carefully supervised by fire rangers.

Farmers living near large towns and cities are confining their attention to small fruits and vegetables, especially strawberries, raspberries, black currants, gooseberries, melons, celery, and onions. In Norfolk county the rising branch of Horticulture is apple orcharding. We have had a little success along these lines, but there is room for much more improvement. One of our farmers was fortunate enough to secure a shield of honor for taking

first prize for Northern Spies and Newtown Pippin apples last year at the horticultural exhibition in London, England. This, no doubt, will act as a stimulus for greater care and thought along these lines, and will also advertize our goods.

To successfully grow apples a great deal of care and work is necessary. The trees must be carefully pruned from infancy to insure the proper shape and size. One of the commonest mistakes is to leave the branches too thick. It is almost impossible to get them thinned to much. The limbs must be cut out to allow the sunlight and air to get to all parts of the branches. This insures the color and flavor and helps to prevent scabs and ink spots. Hand in hand with pruning goes spraying. The trees should be sprayed at least three times a year, and more, if necessary. The first spray is put on early in the spring before any leaf or bud growth has developed. It consists of a strong solution of "Lime Sulphur." This is for cleaning the trees of any scale insects. The second spray is for the bud moth and is put on just as the petals of the blossoms have fallen. The spray used for this is usually what is known as the "Bordeaux Mixture." It is a poison spray. The third spray is put on after the foliage comes out. It is also a poison spray and is for the destruction of the codling moth, tent caterpillars, and any other leaf-eating insects, also for preventing scabs and ink spots. A fourth and fifth spray should be put on if weather conditions are unfavorable. Then the orchards should be well fertilized each year and kept clean of any insect harbors. This can best be done by ploughing and cultivating, or else by keeping sheep in the orchard. We have kept sheep in a small orchard for a few years now and find that they have kept all the weeds down and ate all the wormy apples as soon as they fell, all summer long. I thank you.

JUDSON AUSTIN, Norfolk Grange.

## AGRICULTURE

Bro. W. G. Blewett of Forest Rose Grange introduced this subject in a thoughtful address on the immigration problem, marketing our produce, rates of interest and moral advantages of rural pursuits, and Bro. Pritchard eloquently advocated good citizenship, back to the land movement, making it profitable. High taxation is a present discouraging feature, but although now hard hit, in five years farming will be the best paying work in the community if built up properly.

## FORESTRY

Bro. J. W. Orchard of Minesing Grange, gave an able address on the government plantation of nursery seedlings in Simcoe County showing the advantages and disadvantages of the methods used.

Discussion followed by the Worthy Master, Bros. Dixon and W. L. Smith giving illustrations of their own experience in reforestation, with all kinds of seedlings and the preservation of existing woodlots.

It was moved, seconded and carried that we memorialize the government to exempt all bush lots from taxation, for although the townships have this power it is seldom exercised.

Adjournment was then made for supper, all proceeding to the beautiful Carls Rite dining room where tables for the entire party were in readiness, and due justice was done to the delicious repast.

## EVENING SESSION

The Worthy Master took the chair at seven and called on the Chairman of the Election Committee to read the report. Which was carried unanimously. (For list see first page.)

Bro. W. C. Good, M. P. for Brant, spoke on Parliamentary usage, showing the different methods used in passing bills and getting measures through the legislature. By making speeches in the House, by lobbying, by good fellowship, and by tenacity in committee. He described the bill on Proportional Representation he intended to bring before the House next session and explained the disadvantages of the present system, where minority candidates were so often elected. The transferable vote would remedy this.

Taxation, deep waterways, race tracks, gambling, ocean freight rates, and the progressive movement were dealt with in an able, scholarly, and educative address.

Bro. John Pritchard of Harriston, M.P. for North Wellington, followed in a masterly speech, corroborating Bro. Good's statements and stating that to get influence in the House a member must be reasonable, moderate, and tolerant. Independent members can vote on questions as they think right. They would do better if they received more support from their constituents. It had been said that there had never been a better lot of debates than among the Progressives, who had accomplished much. He spoke on the Divorce Bill, civil service reform, the indemnity raise, and cattle embargo.

In the splendid discussion that followed Bro. W. F. W. Fisher said ocean transportation would right itself; caution was needed in the broadening out schemes; there should be proper representation in the House.

Bro. J. C. Dixon, Moorefield, thought more appropriation should be given experimental systems and agricultural colleges. He raised the question, Could one half the members not do the work as efficiently and more economically? Bro. Pritchard replied, "A long way and divers interests between Nova Scotia and British Columbia." Bro. R. C. Brandon asked, Could a bill be got through the House if the Government did not sanction it? Bro. Good replied, "In private members' resolution all were privileged to vote as they chose."

## CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Led by Chas. Martin, Ninth Line Grange

In opening this discussion on co-operative Marketing I might say it is the most important subject of the present day concerning agriculture in Canada, and the sooner it is brought about the more prosperous our country will become. The manufacturing organizations have there combines which govern the supply and demand of their products, which, I claim, is much like co-operative marketing by the farmer.

### *Clipping by A Sapiro on Cheese*

Co-operative marketing will overcome dumping, products can be put on the market as the people need it, thereby making the price more uniform.

It is not a new thing. We find Denmark has had it for 50 years; and 90 per cent. of the farmers are organized for that purpose in Holland, Switzerland, Germany, France, and Australia.

A number of years ago co-operation was started in the United States. The Orange growers, the raisin growers, and many others organized and had wonderful success. England has had co-operative stores over 40 years.

We find by reading statistics that Canada is about the last to form co-operative organizations. A few years ago the milk producers organized, which has certainly done good work.

Two years ago the fruit growers of Niagara Peninsula organized, and met many obstacles, the main one being cold storage, but they are making good. And later our Co-operative Dairy Co.

There is one thing certain, that farmers in co-operative associations must be bound by long contracts, covering a number of years, to make it a success. Farmers, I am sorry to say, are a hard class to organize, and to keep in line after they are organized. I suppose this is the main reason we are so far behind in co-operation.

Our Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Manning Doherty, was wise in getting Mr. Adam Sapiro to lecture in Ontario on Co-operative Marketing last year. I have never listened to a more able address.

While taking the farmers' short course at Toronto University last February we certainly got some good addresses on the need of co-operative marketing, and any farmer that can spare two weeks in February will not be wasting his time. There were about 250 in it this year. I think if Prof. Jackman's lectures on the needs of co-operative marketing were broad-casted through the province it would be a great incentive to more co-operation. The O. A. C. of Guelph have done a great work on these lines also.

In selling our products through the organizations, the three most important principles are: First—To specialize on what we grow. Take potatoes for instance; if one section of the county would grow Irish Cobblers and another section Delewares, and so on, you could ship a standard product. It would certainly be more remunerative than a car of mixed. The same plan could be applied in a good many lines. The second is to grade according to quality and to have products stamped or branded so that the public would know what they were buying. Third—Getting standardized containers for the different kinds of products.

Your fraternally,

CHARLES MARTIN.

Bro. W. F. W. Fisher followed in an able address on the value of co-operation as shown in marketing small fruits, perishable in a few hours. If distributed from one centre information could be obtained hourly. Consumption would be increased if properly distributed. Long term contracts would be important factor. He spoke on the Niagara Fruit Belt Co-operative Co. and the co-operative wool activities. Bro. Good also gave some facts from co-operative endeavor of other countries.

Col. J. Z. Fraser of Burford, spoke briefly but eloquently on Legislation, as to the most important factor in our existence, quoting John Bright's, "The greatness of a country lies not in its navy but in happy homes." He enlogized the Grange of the past, its charter better than any that can be secured today, and prophesied that if the members would exert themselves it would be even more prominent in the future. No idleness for the farmer, but a change of work in its season keeps life up. In no other calling can a person work as long hours as well. For a change is a rest.

Bro. Chas. Martin suggested political meetings be held between sessions for educating purposes at some central place where the questions could be explained. The suggestion was favored.

## TEMPERANCE

The Worthy Master led in the discussion followed by Bros. W. E. Wardell, R. C. Brandon, James Anderson, Mountain View; A. P. Hyatt, Picton, and Carswell of Palmerston.

The following was finally moved by R. C. Brandon, seconded by John Pritchard and carried:

Resolved that we approve of the action of the Attorney General of the Province in his persistent efforts to enforce the Canada Temperance Act.

Meeting then adjourned.

## TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12TH

Worthy Master, Howard Bertram, called the meeting to order at 8.30 and spoke briefly of the discussions of the previous meetings and called on the Secretary and Auditor for their reports.

Bro. Pritchard read the Financial Statement and his report and moved the adoption of both.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1921-1922

#### *Receipts*

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Balance 1922 audit .....            | \$ 110.27 |
| Fees and dues .....                 | 107.50    |
| Subscriptions, Grange Monthly ..... | 4.62      |
| Sales .....                         | 2.35      |
| Banquet (Carls Rite) .....          | 39.00     |
|                                     | \$ 263.74 |

#### *Expenses*

|                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Banquet (Carls Rite) .....     | \$ 39.00  |
| Delegates R. R. Fares .....    | 99.00     |
| National Grange Monthly .....  | 4.62      |
| Stamps and Supplies .....      | 3.58      |
| Proceedings Printing .....     | 36.50     |
| Programme Cards Printing ..... | 4.25      |
|                                | \$ 186.95 |
| Cash Balance .....             | \$ 76.79  |

#### DUES AND FEES

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Dufferin Grange .....                             | \$ 3.20 |
| Apple Grove Grange .....                          | 39.00   |
| Maitland Grange .....                             | 3.00    |
| Forest Rose Grange .....                          | 17.30   |
| Minesing Grange .....                             | 5.00    |
| Edgar Grange .....                                | 11.00   |
| Ninth Line Grange .....                           | 8.00    |
| Painswick Grange .....                            | 10.00   |
| Norfolk Grange .....                              | 15.00   |
| R. C. Brandon, membership .....                   | 1.00    |
| W. C. Good, M. P., membership .....               | 1.00    |
| Hon. E. C. Drury and Mrs. Drury, membership ..... | 1.50    |
| Mrs. William Oke, membership .....                | .50     |
| Dawson Kennedy, membership .....                  | 1.00    |

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| W. F. W. Fisher, membership .....   | 1.00 |
| W. L. Smith, membership .....       | 1.00 |
| A. P. Hyatt, membership .....       | 1.00 |
| James Anderson, membership .....    | 1.00 |
| J. C. Dixon, membership .....       | 1.00 |
| Col. J. Z. Frazer, membership ..... | 1.00 |

CHAS. PARKER,  
*Rec. Secretary.*

HATTIE ROBINSON,  
*Secretary-Treasurer*

Toronto, Dec. 12th, 1922.

I have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the year closed and find them correct.

JOHN PRITCHARD, *Auditor.*

The Financial Statement and Auditor's Report were adopted.

The Secretary stated there had been no losses or gains in number of Granges but a slight increase of membership. In 1924 the Dominion Grange would be 50 years old, June 2nd, and a fitting celebration should be planned at the next annual. A perfect Grange must have women as regular members. The National Grange monthly at 42 cents a year should be in every Grange home. Travelling Libraries were available by applying to Education Dept., Toronto, also forms of debates and mock parliaments. No successful Grange without a definite programme. County Granges a great help, every county should organize one. That the Farmers' Sun had been very kind in printing reports of meetings and the thanks of Dominion Grange should be tendered them also to the proprietor of the Carls Rite for splendid meeting room free and the courtesy of the staff to the members.

Recommendation adopted unanimously.

A round table conference on the unwritten work of the order was taken up and an exemplification was given all members present taking part.

A discussion on the value of the Ritual; the social element of the Grange; the advisability of joining with other organizations in the neighborhood for debates, social evenings, etc., was led by the Worthy Master, Sister Robinson. Bros. Pritchard, Wice, Blewett, Palmer, Dixon, and Orchard giving some of their experiences.

As the officers were nearly all re-elected it was considered unnecessary to install them.

Grange closed in due form by the Worthy Master, Howard Bertram, in the fourth degree. After which the railroad fares of delegates were paid and one of the most agreeable and beneficial annual meetings passed into history.





